

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24th, 1886.

UNHAPPILY the cholera reports from the Argentine Republic continue to be very unfavorable, and the danger is now greater than ever before. In Buenos Aires the epidemic seems to be partially under control, though the reports from there are very conflicting. Some one there is doing a great deal of unnecessary lying. The official and private telegrams rarely agree as to the number of cases. From private sources we learn that the plague has not done much harm in the better parts of the city, but has been confined almost exclusively to the poorer quarters where little attention is paid to cleanliness. In Rosario, also, there has been a decided decrease in the reported number of deaths from cholera. The disease, however, has been spreading rapidly throughout the interior, from Tucuman in the north to Mendoza in the west. In the last named place a frightful epidemic appears to be raging, and no one seems to know just how many deaths are occurring. In addition to this the Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires telegraphed on the 21st that four cases are reported from Chili. In Montevideo there seems to be no new cases outside of the beggars' asylum, and the sanitary condition of the city is said to be excellent.

We shall not underrate the good work which the Sociedade Central de Imigração has done, or may do, when we say that the best work thus far done is shown in the two pamphlets published on the questions of "civil marriage" and the "full naturalization of foreigners." It has been our contention all along that the first and most important work to be accomplished is that of internal reforms, and that until these are satisfactorily accomplished the question of immigration should be kept strictly in the background. When the Sociedade Central de Imigração was organized we had strong hopes that this policy would be pursued, because we knew that the gentlemen connected with the society were heartily in favor of these urgent reforms. When, however, the society began to use its influence in favor of this or that propaganda, and to employ every effort to turn the tide of European emigration this way, we must confess that we lost faith in its purposes. We do not dispute the desirability of obtaining immigrants, nor the good which these same immigrants can do in this country, but as Brazil is so badly prepared for their reception, and as not one

single reform affecting their life and prospects here has yet been accomplished we are certain that the coming of any large numbers will most certainly lead to injustice and disappointment on their part. It was and still is our opinion that the Sociedade Central ought to place itself in vigorous opposition to every attempt to procure immigrants until the General Assembly accepts the reform measures which it advocates, and for the simple reason that this is the only course which it can pursue to force these reforms through the legislature. The great majority of the men who govern Brazil are planters, the men who are most interested in procuring large numbers of immigrant laborers to fill the places of their emancipated slaves. And it is for the selfish interests of these men to grant just as few privileges as possible to these immigrants. If now the liberal men of the country permit these planters to procure all the immigrant laborers they need on their own terms, they will never consent to the reforms desired. But, on the other hand, if the reformers vigorously oppose every immigration propaganda until these reforms are effectively secured, then they will have an advantage which will finally force the governing classes to yield. Under these circumstances, it has always seemed to us a matter of high policy for the Sociedade Central to first formulate its reforms and then insist on their passage before permitting one particle of its influence to be used in favor of immigration.

We have frequently had occasion to speak some plain truths about the evils of lotteries, but thus far apparently without effect. To be sure, there have not been wanting voices to condemn the evil, for they have been raised on every side. Thoughtful men among the foreigners residing in Brazil, who think so well of the country that they would have no such restraining influence to hold it back, have again and again spoken against the pernicious results springing from these drawings. And among Brazilians themselves, merchants have combined to protest against the practice, journalists have criticised it and warned the public against the dangers confronting them, legislators have declaimed against its debasing influences, and even ministers have gone so far as to condemn it in unmeasured terms. But with what results? The merchants, journalists and legislators have gone no further than mere words, while no minister has yet dared to advise a suppression of the evil because of the loss of revenue which such a step would produce. The whole opposition has been no more than a kind of lip service, an attempt to make a public record consistent with the civilized opinion of the day, but without incurring any real sacrifice. And just there the matter stops! As the evil is a vigorous one, and as there are many and varied selfish interests involved, not excepting that of the national treasury, the lottery drawings continue with all their demoralizing and destructive influences. And that the dangers are most serious and imminent, who will question? This present week, no less than eight drawings are advertised for its five effective days—a surprising touch of sentiment being exhibited in the exemption of Christmas from so cherished an association. On three of these days two lotteries have been drawn, while the other two boast of but one each. Now if any of our readers care to see an exhibition of what these lotteries are doing to demoralize the people, let them step into the Travessa do Ouvidor when the premium lists are being printed and look at the crowd for a moment which is gathered in front of the printing office! One look will be sufficient. And then let them tell us that any amount of revenue, or any charitable

benefaction can counterbalance the terrible demoralization which is here at work! It is not merely the greed of gain which is working in the hearts of the people, but there are criminal forces at work which stop short of nothing—not even robbery and murder! The government which permits such a vice, and the charities which seek to coin profit from it, are assuming a very heavy load of responsibility.

It is to be feared that the part played by our colleagues of the daily press in this matter of lotteries is not altogether blameless. They, too, derive large benefits from the vice, both in the way of advertisements and in the sale of papers containing the lists of the numbers drawn. Recently the increased number of lotteries and the spirited competition among them for public patronage, has led to an unparalleled use of newspaper advertisements, and it is now not an unusual thing to see over a page devoted to this wretched business. Sometimes a half-page advertisement appears which can almost be read across the street. There can be no question whatever as to the profitability of this patronage, nor can it be disputed that the business, so long as it is protected, regulated and even employed by the state, is perfectly legal and regular. But, on the other hand, no one will dispute that it is demoralizing and pernicious, and that, therefore, it should be vigorously opposed by every one who has the real interests of the country at heart. We fully believe that were all, or even a majority of Brazilian newspapers united in their opposition to lotteries, the vice could be overthrown in a surprisingly short time. Suppose the daily papers of this city, or the four or five leading papers, should agree not to publish either the advertisements or drawings of these lotteries, and should use every opportunity to combat the vice and urge its suppression, how long would it be before the minister of finance would be recommending the abolition of lotteries? A very short time, surely! We venture to say that the united press of this city could overthrow legalized lottery drawings inside of six months! Then why not do it? There is probably not a journalist in this city who will deny their vicious influences. And yet, notwithstanding all this, our colleagues go on in the same old course, receiving their shares of the immoral gains and granting their aid and encouragement to the vice!

UNPLEASANT as the statement may sound, the Brazilian newspaper press has not yet reached that organized stage where principles become directing motives, instead of personal gain. There can be but slow and difficult progress made in a country where newspapers are looked upon as mere advertising mediums instead of leaders and educators. On a very few occasions our colleagues have shown themselves powerful enough to influence decided changes in public policy, but for the most part they are content with being mere bulletin boards, open to all comers who care to pay for the space they occupy. The leading journal of the country, with a revenue sufficient to pay for the best possible service, neglects everything which contributes to trustworthiness and public influence and reserves more than three-fourths of its space for advertisements and paid communications. With a position already secured which might give it a dominating influence in public affairs, it does almost nothing to elevate the moral character of the people and to improve the administration of public affairs. When its own contracts with the government are not observed, then its voice is raised in indignant protest and condemnation, but when the victim is some other party it rarely finds

cause for the utterance of one single word of criticism. As for the others, some of them have sought to create and lead public opinion to a slight degree, but as yet they have never got beyond the suspicion of having personal interests at stake. It is not uncommon to see papers created for a certain private purpose, and then dropped when that purpose is attained or defeated, as was the case a few years ago with a paper established to advocate certain tramway enterprises in this city. The natural outgrowth of such a state of affairs is a thorough distrust of the newspaper and a thorough disbelief in the disinterestedness of the journalist. Our own experience here has borne constant testimony to this fact. This paper has undertaken to follow a definite, impersonal policy and to act in obedience to certain well-grounded principles, but whenever it has come into collision with any interest, whether public or private, it has never yet escaped the stigma of having acted from personally interested motives. The person, therefore, is thought to be the motive power, rather than the principle involved. We are glad to admit, however, that there has been some change for the better, and that there are indications of still greater changes in the near future. If by word or act we can hasten this change and induce our colleagues of the native press to seize and use the high influence which belongs to them, our work will not have been in vain.

If the sanitary improvements projected by the Revy commission are of the same character as the statistical work recently sent in to the minister of empire, we fear that the government is destined to get a very poor result for a very large expenditure. Although the vital statistics of the city have already been worked up and published, Dr. Revy felt it incumbent upon him to pursue new investigations in that field on his own account, and to that end explorations are now being made into the Misericórdia records. After a few months of this investigation, which will probably last through the hot season when out-door work is not agreeable, the chief of the commission promises maps and diagrams showing the distribution of yellow fever and other diseases throughout the city. If the character of these maps and diagrams is at all foreshadowed by Dr. Revy's preliminary investigations they will certainly be very interesting curiosities in the way of statistical work—quite as interesting, in fact, as the same gentleman's irrigation calculations in connection with the Quixadá reservoir. In the first place, he informs the minister that this city has an excessive mortality—which is strictly true—and that during certain parts of the year it becomes an immense hospital. To illustrate this last statement, he adds: "It is said that over 40,000 persons had yellow fever during the past year." Now, will Dr. Revy give us the name of his informant? He must be a competent and trustworthy authority, else his unsupported statement would not have been included in an official report which so discredits the healthfulness of this city. It is hardly credible that about one-eighth of the total population of Rio de Janeiro had yellow fever in any one year, and particularly in a year when the reported deaths from that disease were comparatively few in number. Dr. Revy then adds: "The lives of at least 8,000 persons per annum can be saved by means of adequate sanitary works." That certainly is an astounding statement, and if Dr. Revy can realize it, no matter at what cost, he will be the greatest benefactor the human race has ever known. According to Favilla Nunes the total number of deaths in this city during the 36 years ending 31st December, 1884, was 362,959, which gives

an average of 10,082 a year. If now Dr. Reyy can save 8,000 of this average, thus reducing the total number of deaths to about 2,000 a year,—an average between 6 and 7 per thousand—he will accomplish what the world will certainly consider a miracle. Rio de Janeiro will then be not only the healthiest city in the world, but its old people will encounter real difficulties in getting rid of a burdensome and unnecessarily prolonged existence. In fact, the government will in time be compelled, for economic reasons, to take steps to shoot all useless old people, or to send them to Paris, or some other part of the world, where they can die in a convenient and regular way. These calculations will unquestionably aid Dr. Reyy in frightening the government into a scheme for extensive sanitary improvements, but they are so unusual in character and foreshadow such astounding results that an inquiring public would like that gentleman to publish a few of the proofs, which he must have, in their support.

If Dr. Reyy will accept a few suggestions from an unprofessional, we would like to direct his attention to a few sanitary improvements of very modest dimensions which we believe will result in great advantage to the city. One of these is the better opening of the thickly-built business quarters to the purifying influences of the sea breezes. There is not one single straight avenue for these breezes from the bay into the city. Both parts of the Rua da Ajmã end in obstructing walls, the narrow and crooked Guarda Velha serving to little purpose for the free passage of air. Then the new Rua Sena for Dantas also ends in obstructing walls back of the D. Pedro II theatre. If now something could be done to widen the Guarda Velha, would not very beneficial results follow? Add to this a continuation of the Ajmã through into the Ourives, and another beneficial improvement would be secured. An old church would have to be sacrificed, of course; but this would not be a very serious loss to a city which has more church edifices than it really knows how to profitably use. Then there is the opening, or straightening of streets on the eastern side of Castle Hill, back of the Misericórdia, so that the sea breezes may have an uninterrupted passage through into the Rua 1ª de Março. Then there is the opening and straightening of the streets running from the Largo da Lapa out toward the Riachuelo and Campo Sant'Anna. We have much faith in the purifying influences of sunshine and free currents of air, and in order to secure the fullest benefits from them we would have, in addition to these street improvements, all high, obstructing walls removed which now surround public and private grounds. An open iron fence is just as secure as a high wall of stone and mortar, and it is far prettier and infinitely more healthful. If Dr. Reyy's commission will indicate every such wall which obstructs the free circulation of air through the city, another substantial benefit will be secured. Then there are the badly-paved streets, the slums where stagnant water and decomposing refuse are constant pestiferous influences, all of which deserve sanitary inspection and correction. Add to these the over-crowded, badly-ventilated and defectively-drained dwellings of the poor in the most crowded parts of the city, all of which deserve immediate attention, and we have a field for study and improvement which will keep the sanitary authorities busy for many months to come. Perhaps there are no great engineering feats involved, nor any great opportunity for achieving fame as a sanitary engineer, but there are some very substantial benefits in the work which the people will not fail to appreciate.

THE reappearance of the military question, both here and in the provinces, should awaken the government to a very serious danger—that of a military despotism. We do not think that there is any such action meditated on the part of the military men who are responsible for recent troubles, but the logic of events will certainly lead them into it if present disputes are permitted to continue. Recently a question arose between the president of Maranhão and a military officer, in which the latter openly defied the other's authority and pursued a course which would in most countries have subjected him to immediate arrest and court martial. Then, too, Col. Madureira has again appeared in the newspapers, where he publishes his letter to the Emperor tendering his resignation. We do not assume that the government has been pursuing the proper course through all these controversies, for there seems to have been too much indecision and shuffling to make its position a good one. But we do assume that the Emperor and his cabinet are the executive heads of the Brazilian government, and that their authority is therefore supreme. It is the duty of every military officer, as well as of every civilian official, to obey implicitly all orders emanating from this authority, or to seek relief and redress through proper channels. For a military officer to oppose superior orders and to carry the controversy into the public press is manifestly an act of insubordination, which no self-respecting government should permit to pass unnoticed. The weakness of the civil authorities, however, in regard to these cases, and the united action of military men in opposing and criticising the minister of war, attended by these acts of insubordination, place the matter in a field where serious danger may be anticipated. Either the military classes must be reduced to the same subjection to the supreme authority to which civilians are subjected, or trouble will surely follow. Successful insubordination among military men invariably leads to violence, and though that contingency may not yet be clearly foreshadowed here in Brazil it is sure to come if these disputes are permitted to continue. The government should be just and considerate at all times, but at the same time it should make its authority respected.

COSTWISE TRADE OF RIO.

The *Boletim da Alfândega*, Dec. 10th, gives the following figures showing the direct trade between our port and the provinces in 1885-86:

Provinces	Exports	Imports
Alagoas	51,130\$	1,206\$
Ancaraes	45,272	3,140
Bahia	304,090	52,185
Ceará	50,855	1,255
Espírito Santo	922,265	970
Matto Grosso	216,003	5,574
Maranhão	80,482	2,450
Pernambuco	11,475	2,600
Paraná	1,846,608	13,416
Piauí	397,125	47,649
Pernambuco	446,945	74,597
Piauí	7,970	—
Rio Grande do Norte	156	—
do Sul	1,500,072	48,110
S. Catharina	413,525	24,809
S. Paulo	6,106,036	52,431
Sergipe	111,422	6,130
	12,512,400\$	336,062\$

There was consequently a balance in favor of Rio of 12,176,338\$. This table in connection with that showing the foreign trade of our port, and published in our issue of November 15th, is interesting.

All our imports from Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are of such food articles as should and could be furnished by our provinces; yet the figures for 1885-86 were:

	Imports	Exports
Argentine Republic	5,521,836\$	1,760,106\$
Uruguay	11,097,745	993,680
	16,619,581\$	2,753,786\$

or a balance against Rio of 13,895,795\$. This is certainly an extraordinary show for a purely agricultural country. To pay the foreigner 14,000,000\$ in cash for what could be produced to set off the balance drawn from the provinces is a phenomenon that only a diploma-furnished body of legislators could accomplish. And yet there is still wonder expressed that Brazil's foreign exchanges will not follow normal rules!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The province of São Paulo was visited by a severe hailstorm on the 17th inst.

—The October receipts of the Coromê [Matto Grosso] custom house amounted to 42,353\$083.

—The new vegetable market at Campinas has been completed, the cost having been about 16,000\$.

—In Campinas it is said that the hailstones recently fell in the shape of Phrygian caps. Too much republicanism there lately!

—The Brão de Laim, of Ytá, S. Paulo, has recently liberated 103 slaves on condition of their serving him two years longer.

—A banking institution is about to be established in Lorena, São Paulo, under the name of "Bancaria Lorenense," with a capital of 500,000\$, which may be increased to 1,000,000\$. A little over 50,000\$ has been subscribed up to date.

—From Alagôas de Baixo, province of Pernambuco, the advices are that the cotton crop is very abundant, and if reasonable rains set in the next crop promises to be still larger.

—According to the São Paulo *Guia* (for immigrants) the city of São Paulo has a population of 50,000, of which 22,000 are foreigners. The Italians figure at 12,000, the Portuguese at 6,000, and the Germans at 2,000.

—During the first half of the current year the government expended 176,687\$150 on the telegraph line between Pará and Vizeu, which was formally inaugurated a few weeks ago.

—During the fiscal year 1884-85 the total value of imports at Santos was 10,415,856\$263, and of exports 47,207,124\$344. The duties on the former amounted to 3,547,676\$331, and on the last to 3,304,554\$180.

—On the 15th the proposals for the Santos harbor improvements were opened at the department of agriculture. They numbered seven. The daily press does not seem to believe that any decision will be arrived at.

—The dissident liberals in São Paulo have presented the following names as candidates for the senatorial vacancy from that province: Bernardo Avelino Gavião Peixoto, Barão Homem de Mello and Barão de Jaceguay.

—By decree of the 11th inst. the concessions for gold mining granted to the Assunã mining company were confirmed. A considerable quantity of the material necessary for the canalization of water, etc., had already arrived at Bahia.

—Heavy rains fell throughout the provinces of Rio and São Paulo toward the close of last week, which caused some interruptions in railway traffic. It is quite certain that these rains will greatly increase the late coffee blossoming.

—Trouble has again arisen in the São Paulo sub-treasury over the exchange of notes. The withdrawal of the 2, 5 and 10 mil reis notes promises to cause a scarcity of small money, against which no provisions seem to have been made.

—According to the Brazilian minister at Montevideo the present quarantine restrictions have quite shut poor Matto Grosso out of the world. The government wants that province to close its ports against Paraguay, and finds it very difficult even to send the orders.

—The receipts of the Coromê (Matto Grosso) custom-house during the half year ending 30th June last were 192,295\$207. In July the receipts were 32,525\$022, in August 15,373\$695 and in September 34,381\$941—making a total of 274,576\$405 for the nine months ending 30th Sept.

—The total receipts of the custom house at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, during the ten months from January to October were 2,758,969\$983, against 1,914,536\$071, showing an increase of 844,433\$912. Of this increase 783,677\$ were from import duties alone.

—A recent issue of the *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, contains a complaint from a Danish family of five persons that they had not received the favors promised them under the provincial laws of 1884 and 1885. Under these laws a certain amount is promised each immigrant to meet the expense of coming to Brazil.

—The local papers of Rio Grande do Sul report the occurrence of frequent infusions of the *corridio sanitário*. It is said that people are constantly passing backward and forward across the frontier. Near Uruguanã, however, it is said that two men have been shot by the Brazilian sentinels for attempting to pass the line.

—According to the *Guia* for the European emigrant the only epidemic disease to be feared in São Paulo is small-pox "which only attacks the unvaccinated natives." This probably is the only instance known where small-pox exercises so much discrimination. From the frequency with which one meets people with tied-up jaws, it is probable that toothache is also confined to the natives.

—A paper mill is among the industrial projects in the province of Goyaz.

—The *Diário do Gran-Pará* has become the exclusive property of Senator Siqueira Mendes.

—The November receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 188,508\$924.

—The village of S. Vicente, 9 kilometres from Santos, which was founded in 1526, now has a population of 1,800.

—Pernambuco papers recently notice a curious fact. A man in the interior drank 15 bottles of rum in two days, after which in attempting to light his pipe at a lamp he set fire to his breath and was burnt out! The next time he will be a little more careful in lighting his pipe.

—The November receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 22,727\$540, against 25,500\$659 in the same month of last year. The falling off was in receipts from import duties and internal revenue, the receipts from export duties showing an increase over last year.

—The inquiring European emigrant will be pleased to learn—in three languages—that the city of Santos is chiefly noted for being the birthplace of the celebrated Gurnão brothers, who invented the balloon in 1709. Santos is not now as good a market for balloons, as for coffee.

—The village of Barretos, São Paulo, was invaded on the 6th inst. by an armed band of 60 men, who quietly surrounded the house of the *escrivão*, seized the papers relating to the registry for military service, and then withdrew. As no resistance was made to their carrying off the draft lists, no violence was committed.

—A conflict recently broke out between the soldiers and prisoners on the island of Fernando de Noronha, in which the latter seem to have at first gained a decided advantage. The commandant sent a non-commissioned officer with two convicts to the nearest point on the mainland to ask for assistance. Reinforcements were sent at once, and the trouble is now at an end.

—A lady of good social position was walking in one of the public gardens of Niterói on the evening of the 17th, in company with a pretty girl of 16. Near one of the entrances a man suddenly appeared and, after a short struggle, picked the girl up in his arms and carried her off. A carriage was waiting at the corner, in which the kidnapper and his victim were rapidly driven away.

—A new paper has been started in Manaus, Amazonas, with the unusual programme, among others, of repressing crime among the rich, the politician, the educated and, particularly, among public officials, as well as among the poor, plebeian and uneducated. This is certainly a very uncommon programme and will, we fear, meet with very slight encouragement.

—A bloody fight is reported from Jatobá, on the Rio S. Francisco, province of Pernambuco, in which a number of men were killed and wounded. The notorious Lieut.-Col. Cavalcanti and two sons were killed, and one of his daughters was wounded. The leader of the other party, Cyrrino Queiroz, was also killed. In these fights, hundreds of men are frequently engaged and the strife is kept up until one or the other party is completely wiped out.

—The São Paulo *Guia* tells the European emigrant that "a vast and majestic edifice for public instruction, estimated to cost 3,000,000\$," is now being constructed in that capital. The laborers, it adds, are nearly all foreigners. The *Guia*, however, does not tell the reader that this "vast and majestic edifice" is being built, not by the imperial government but by the province, not by private munificence, but by a series of lotteries. After corrupting the people, then it is proposed to educate them.

—The São Paulo geographical and geological commission has suspended field work for the season, the rains rendering further exploration impracticable until settled weather returns. The engineers will pass the summer in São Paulo working up their field notes and preparing maps of the territory explored. The base line is located near the town of Sorocaba and is about 5,700 metres long. The work of triangulation had been begun some time before the suspension of field work.

—A curious attempt at highway robbery occurred in the city of Bahia on the 4th inst. The custom house treasurer was having the sum of 197,000\$ carried to the sub-treasury, which sum was placed in a tin box and was being carried through the city at mid-day on a negro's head. While crossing Palace square a mounted man rode up against the negro, knocking him down, and seized the box. It slipped out of his grasp, however, and the treasurer attacked him with his umbrella. The highwayman then made good his escape, but was afterwards captured, together with his accomplice. There were several people standing about but no one offered to interfere.

—The November receipts of the Ypanema iron works amounted to 5,450\$804.

—The sessions of the Bahia medical school were closed on the 22nd. The faculty refused positively to observe the orders of the minister of empire that a suspended student should be readmitted to his examinations. Revolts against the authority of the cabinet seem to be the order of the day.

—It is to be regretted that our emigrants' guides say nothing about the extraordinary hailstones which Brazil produces. In a recent storm, according to the *Diário de Campinas*, hailstones fell which weighed 250 grammes—or 8½ ounces. Half pound hailstones dropping around promiscuously are bad for heads as well as crops. Perhaps, however, only the unvaccinated natives are hit by them.

—A new gold mine is said to have been discovered in the Arassua district, in the province of Bahia, from which according to the *Gazeta da Bahia*, over three arrobas (about 100 pounds) of the precious metal have been extracted by three residents of the place. This is worth about \$25,000—which is certainly good enough for any mine. Gold mine stories, however, may be accepted with some reserve.

—A prominent planter and political chief of S. José de Campos, S. Paulo, named João Antonio Gonçalves de Freitas, charged with the murder of several slaves, was brought to trial recently, and with the result that he was unanimously acquitted. He complimented the judge on entering the court room, and was granted a chair in place of the bench usually accorded criminals. The witnesses against him failed to appear, and he was granted an opportunity to tell what he thought of his enemies, which he appears to have done in vigorous terms.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The October receipts of the Rio do Ouro railway amounted to 5,691\$660.

—The surveys on the Goyaz extension of the Mogiana line are soon to be initiated by the chief engineer, Dr. Lisboa.

—The total receipts of the Paulista company from July to October, four months, were 1,131,517\$420, and the expenditures 438,954\$380, leaving a surplus of 692,563\$040.

—The minister of agriculture has asked the minister of finance that the accounts of the S. Paulo railway company, and those of the S. Paulo and Rio company, be liquidated monthly.

—The new freight tariffs on the Batistite railway went into operation on the 1st inst. It is now confidently expected that the railway will be able to compete with the mule trains of the Ceará *serião*.

—The governments has issued the necessary orders for the payment of Messrs. Waring Brothers £70,000 at the treasury agency in London. This ends a transaction which will not make very creditable history.

—The fiscal engineer of the Rio Grande and Bagé line has notified that company that the proposed increase of salary for its representative here will not be allowed, because the economic condition of the road will not warrant it. Salary! but the guaranteed companies seem to like it!

—The October receipts of the Sorocabana railway (guaranteed line) were 55,207\$770, and the expenditures 34,516\$474, leaving a surplus of 20,691\$296. The extensions under traffic yielded 16,546\$210 and cost 6,503\$344, leaving a balance of 10,042\$866.

—There on the 11th the minister of agriculture advised the representatives of the Rio Grande do Sul and Southern Brazilian railway companies that the government had decided to pay the expenses arising from the revision of surveys, less the cost of localizing the line, which is not incurred, as the concessions are cancelled. The deductions amount to 261,898\$ and 209,584\$ respectively.

—According to the *Correio Paulistano* of the 18th inst. the sums paid the following railways on account of interest guarantees for the half year ending 30th June last were:

Sorocabana	111,191\$860
Ituana	69,964 524
Bragantina	78,800 000
	259,956\$384

—The São Paulo immigrant's guide book says that São Paulo is a centre for the following railways: English, Sorocabana, Paulista, Ituana, Braganantina, Rio Claro and Mogiana. Nothing is said of the São Paulo and Rio line. Several of these roads, however, do not touch the city of São Paulo at all; in fact, the only lines which do are the São Paulo (English), Sorocabana, and São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro! One great advantage enjoyed by São Paulo, which the *Guia* emphasizes with black type, is the circumstance that at 7 p.m. travellers may meet in that city who have come from points 913 kilometres apart. An advantage to creditors this.

—The total receipts of the Carangola railway during the fiscal year 1885-86 amounted to 629,937\$250, and the traffic expenses to 330,588\$059, leaving a balance of 297,967\$691. The receipts were 88,082\$488 less than last year. The total extension of the line is 187½ kilometres.

—On the 20th inst. the Petropolis railway directors changed their time table for the summer to the following effect: trains leave Petropolis at 7:15 a.m.; boats leave Rio (Praia) at 4:15 p.m.; return tickets good for 60 hours, not counting Sundays and saints' days. These are all steps in the right direction.

LOCAL NOTES

—An African subject has recently been converted into a Brazilian citizen.

—The funny sections of the daily press are daily becoming *plus salés*.

—Mr. H. Koser, German consul here, returned on the 13th by the *Argentina* from Europe.

—During the current week eight lottery drawings will do what they can to impoverish the country.

—On the 15th the jury condemned a man to 12 years imprisonment for rape. He was a black man, however.

—It would be interesting to know exactly how much this country-dance of judges, treasury clerks, etc., is to cost the Treasury.

—The Treasury has extended to March 31st 1887, the time for redeeming the 2\$, 5\$ and 10\$ notes, which were called for December 31st.

—What is an *electro-didascalo*? It is destined for the objective teaching of reading, but the name seems more than enough to alarm the average lad.

—A new thing in the management of a club is for the directors to give dinners to their friends, presumably at the expense of the members. Such a club is evidently somewhat monarchical in its form of government.

—O *Pais* says that a firm here is about to start a railway newspaper and literature service, and which is also to assist industry, commerce and agriculture. The programme is ample, and the result—doubtful.

—The Conde d'Eu, as marshal of the army, has obtained a leave of absence of six months for the purpose of going abroad. Marshal Alencastro will have chief command of the artillery during his absence.

—On Nov. 25th the *Journal do Commercio* published in its stendiary columns Sr. Glaziov's report on the coffee disease in the province of Rio and on the 15th inst. again published it as local news.

—The zoological garden at the Villa Isabel suburb has been presented with a Russian bear. Now, let a British lion, an American eagle and a Gallic cock be furnished and the new "Zoo" will be quite international.

—Councillor Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira has resigned his position on the mixed Chilean arbitration commission, and Barão de Aguiar de Andrada, minister to the Holy See, has been appointed to the vacancy.

—The São Paulo *Guia* says that "the children of non-catholics are not obliged to receive the religious instruction which is given to the children of Catholics." How about the Emperor's comments in Campinas recently?

—There have been tarrents of rain along the D. Pedro II railway, but our Capanema-managed telegraph seems to have considered that advices from that quarter are of no importance. Petropolis has not yet been drowned out.

—The *Journal* has discovered that when 11\$000 is paid for a sovereign only worth 9\$000, it is a proof that there is too much money, not too little. What a pity the *Journal* does not publish a work on political economy as adapted to Brazil.

—To judge from the anxiety with which the new French government organization has been watched here, Brazil is ready to "chip in" and help if a European conflagration appears. How many Brazilians really care who is to be minister of foreign affairs in France?

—The reply of the *Revue Sud Américaine* to the blast given the Argentine Republic by *L'Etoile du Sud* in the number of the 20th will be interesting. Our local colleague attacks the domestic customs of the Argentines, their financial resources, and shows the advantages offered immigrants by Brazil.

—A Havas telegram dated Dublin 27 (?) December published by a daily paper says it is reported that the British government had given positive orders to its agents to finish up the National party, and the "existence" of peasants. This seems rather strong language for a telegraph agency to use.

—The government has suspended the quarantine restrictions against Trieste and Fiume.

—The Conde d'Eu and Princess Imperial, with their family, will leave for Europe on the Pacific Mail packet *Palparaiso* on the 5th proximo.

—We rejoice to learn that the relations between France and Madagascar are more cordial. Perhaps this news made exchange firmer on the 21st.

—The new gasometer in Villa Isabel will have 50 metres diameter and 8 metres height, with a capacity of about 50,000,000 cubic metres.

—With all this changing of judges about the empire, the budget of the department of justice will be interesting in the coming year.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Fritz, Mack & C., Rua do Passeio, No. 15, for a handsome lithographed calendar for 1887.

—Barão de Macabubus' system of teaching soldiers to read seems to succeed better than that of his son for teaching morality. One teaches the military reading in fifteen lessons; the other gets three months suspension for caning a youth.

—It is a matter for profound satisfaction to note that the aldermen of this city are going to send a committee up to São Paulo some time this month to deposit a crown of bronze on the tomb of José Bonifácio.

—A patent has recently been granted to José Joaquim de Carvalho Bastos for a machine and process of extracting gas from mineral coal, to which has been given the name of "gas hydro-carbonico."

—By an *aviso* of the 13th instant the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 6,756 marks to the Sociedade Colonizadora of Ilamburg as a subsidy for the 98 immigrants which arrived here on the 2nd inst.

—We regret to note the death of Sr. Navarro de Siqueira, the well known manager of the New York Life Insurance Co.'s office in this city, which took place in Lisbon on the 17th inst., while on his way home.

—The police claim to have captured two more of the villains implicated in the murder of a gardener in S. Christovão on the night of the 11th. As they were not arrested in *flagrante* and with half-a-dozen witnesses of the crime, the chances are they will be acquitted.

—The local papers say English sailors have been creating disturbances during the last few days. There are fortunately no British, nor American men-of-war in harbor. Perhaps our police authorities are not sufficiently good linguists to recognize the difference between Dutch and English.

—The naval controversy over the ironclad *Aquidaban* has at last resulted in the removal of Capt. Custodio José de Melo from the command of that vessel. This is the gentleman who went to England after the ironclad and got into a quarrel with the constructor before he had had time to unpack his trunk.

—The parallel drawn by Dr. França Jr. between ministers and housekeepers in old and in modern times may be funny, but it is certainly true. Ministers depend as much on their assistants as housekeepers do on their cooks; for neither does the one understand what he is called upon to decide, nor does the other understand what she is called upon to superintend.

—The present mix in the dispatch of mails is such that our subscribers must have a little patience with the irregular receipt of this paper. The post-office is all adrift, and some of the packet companies apparently do not know which minute will be the next. If one could sit about the Praga and make inquiries of every man he saw, he might then keep posted as to the dispatch of the mails.

—A police *subdelegado* did a decidedly praiseworthy act the other day in stopping one of Rio's numerous brass bands which was exhibiting itself in a street parade. It had no licence for the parade, and was obliged to suspend operations for the time. These infernal bands are among the greatest nuisances in the city, for they never learn more than one or two tunes, and even those so badly that no one but a *moleque* can enjoy them.

—The government has recalled its announcement in regard to the cancellation of the Graham Bell patents for non-payment of fees. This is a decided bad precedent to establish. When a patent is declared void for such cause, no subsequent payment should be accepted. Besides there are good reasons for not continuing the monopoly held by the Companhia Nacional de Electricidade.

—We regret to say that THE RIO NEWS will have no costly and magnificent premiums to offer its numerous subscribers this year. The low rates of exchange and the high price of *carne seca* forbid any such extraordinary outlay. It, however, our subscribers will preserve each number of the NEWS and then have them bound in crushed Levant, with gilt edges, at the end of the year, no other premium will be able to approach within sight of it.

—There are now some 500 to 600 immigrants at Ilha Grande—and all is well!

—We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for a set of their artistic calendars for 1887. They are decidedly the prettiest and most convenient calendars made.

—The chief of police has again reminded his subordinates of the restrictions on the sale of foreign and provincial lottery tickets in this city, and orders them to arrest all persons violating this law.

—The United States and Brazil S.S. Co. have put two steamers on the northern ports service, running down to Ceará. The company is evidently finding much promise in the trade of northern Brazil.

—Through an oversight on our part we neglected to note in our last issue that Captain Lord of the U. S. & B. Steamship *Advance* received a very flattering testimonial from his cabin passengers on his last trip down.

—The manufacturers of artificial and falsified liquors have recently organized an association for mutual comfort and protection. In a short time the genuine articles will be forced out of the market, and then King Shan will reign triumphant.

—The total number of deaths in this city during the month of November was 886, or an average of 28½ a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of about 31½ per thousand. There were 150 deaths from consumption and 5 from *beri-beri*.

—The government has authorized the issue of the new 300 and 500 reis postage stamps. The minister of agriculture has at the same time asked his colleague of finance to instruct the director of the Mint not to change the type and color of postage stamps without due authorization.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 19th inst. says that the police has discovered a grand counterfeiting scheme in which it is proposed to flood Brazil and Uruguay with spurious silver coin. The leaders of the gang were captured, and with them a considerable quantity of material.

—According to recent information about the Santa Cruz slaughter house the present service there is of the worst possible description. The animals are very badly treated and then the killings begin at 7 in the morning when the meat is placed at once in closed wagons for transportation to Rio in the evening. Much of the beef is tainted before reaching the city.

—Dr. Domingos Freire is about to take his departure for Europe and, feeling that some foreign country will want him to serve on some commission, he has obtained license in advance to accept whatever may be offered. It is decidedly a very convenient arrangement, even if it does indicate that something is expected and deserved. Modesty, however, has never yet hampered the Dr.'s triumphant progress.

—From what we hear, the night killings at the Santa Cruz slaughter house is the very reverse of an improvement. It was the intention to have the animals killed at night and brought directly into the city in the morning for the next day's consumption. However, although an expensive electric light plant was purchased, the animals are not killed until morning, and then the beef remains there at Santa Cruz all day to be brought into the city the next night. The beef is therefore in worse condition than before.

—A daily colleague has discovered that France is the only republic in Europe. We were under the impression that Switzerland enjoyed the privileges of a republican form of government. France is not, and never will be, a republic, as this is understood by real republicans. Freedom for all is a plank in the republican platform, and when the French *soi-disant* republic considers it necessary to deport the descendants of former rulers, and observe the titles of dukes, marquises, etc., republicans weaken. England is more of a republic than France.

—Some industrious speculators of this city have been offering to supply parties in the interior with counterfeit money very cheap, but when their customers open the packages sent them they find only dirty paper. It is a swindle, of course, but after all what sympathy are their victims entitled to? This business of passing counterfeit money is followed by a great many respectably-connected parties, and more than one fortune here is said to be due to it. Yet, while we hear a great many complaints against the clever swindler who sells dirty paper for counterfeit notes, we have thus far heard not one single criticism of the men who show themselves so eager to buy!

—On the 9th ulto. Engineer Révy reports to the minister of empire that the labors of the grand sanitary commission had principally consisted in collaborating mortality statistics, and states it is reported that last year 40,000 people were attacked by yellow fever, or say one in every ten! This is reassuring for pretending immigrants. Sr. Révy says further that sanitary works such as London possesses would spare the lives of 8,000 persons per annum. "This is about 22 lives saved per diem and would cut down our mortality to such in, significant proportions that Rio would 'take the cake' from every known capital in the civilized world. Unfortunately Sr. Révy's estimates will not always hold water; vide the Quixadá reservoir business."

Europe :			
Dec.	14	Lisbon L. o. Br hg <i>Mandara</i>	4,80
	14	do S wed bg <i>Amanda</i>	4,80
	17	Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Cerat</i>	8,00
	18	Lisbon L. o. Nor bk <i>Coliga</i>	4,00
	18	do S wed bg <i>Dyve</i>	5,00
	18	London* Br str <i>Elke</i>	9,50
	20	Hamburg Ger str <i>Hamburg</i>	7,30
	21	Gibraltar f. o. Br hg <i>Sarah</i>	4,00

* via River Plate

DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE
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AMOUNT	CIRCULATION	DESCRIPTION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATION
139,675, 100,000	335,003, 100,000	Apulites Jan. July	6 1/2	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000-1,007,800
— do	— do	do do	6 1/2	200—800	100 1/2	—
50,000,000 000	— do	do do	5 1/2	500—1,000	1,000 000	1,000 000—1,005 000
1,158,400 000	1,997,200 000	do do	5 1/2	1,000 000	100 1/2	—
159,600 000	119,600 000	do do	6 1/2	1,000 000	1,300 000	—
30,000,000 000	20,658,000 000	Gold loan of 1868 Apr. Oct.	6 1/2	1,000 000	1,130 000	—
51,585,000 000	47,663,000 000	do 1879 Jan. Apr., July, Oct.	4 1/2 5/8	1,000 000	101 1/2	—
10,212,900 100	7,986,900 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro. Jan. July	6 1/2	200—500	—	—
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,870,750 000	Brazil Jan. Dec.	5 1/2	100,000	98 1/2	—
—	1,608,100 000	Credito Real do Brazil Jan. July	5 1/2	100 000	74 1/2 0/0 x.d.	78 1/2—79 0/0
—	3,389,600 000	do do Gold Apr. Oct.	5 1/2	6,113 8	83 000	87 000—89 000
—	4,605,900 000	do S. Paulo Apr. Oct.	5 1/2	100 000	88 1/2	—
—	—	Prelim May Nov.	6 1/2	100 000	—	—

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL.	SHARES.	ISSUED.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	NAMES.	RESERVE FUND.	LAST SALE.	LAST DIVIDEND.		LAST QUOTATIONS.
								AM'T.	PAID.	
					BANKS.					
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar	11,671,368	200,000	9,000	July, 1886	...
33,000,000	165,000	All	200	All	Brazil	6,364,954	974	000	July, 1886	...
12,000,000	60,000	30	200	All	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.	1,855,505	245	000	July, 1886	...
2,800,000	14,000	All	200	100	do de S. Paulo.	80,000			July, 1886	...
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	000	Commerço	960,000		9,000	July, 1886	...
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	000	Credito Real do Brazil.	60,000	277	3,000	July, 1886	...
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	70	do de S. Paulo.	80,660	539	3,800	July, 1886	...
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	200	40	Delegado	—	140	8	Nov., 1886	...
5,000,000	25,000	£ 25,000	200	40	English Bank	£ 150,000	000	150	Oct., 1886	...
20,000,000	100,000	All	200	40	Industrial e Mercantil.	900,000	000	195	Oct., 1886	...
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	200	£ 30	Internacional	£ 750,000		41	Nov., 1886	...
5,000,000	25,000	£ 25,000	200	£ 30	Londres e Liverpool, Limited.	500,000	000	270	Nov., 1886	...
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	40	Mercantil de Santos.	124,919	770	65	Nov., 1886	...
8,000,000	40,000	All	200	40	Pedral	349,581	18	586	Nov., 1886	...
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Rural Hypothecario.	47,753	790	90	Oct., 1886	...
					União de Credito	—	—	—	—	...
					RAILWAYS.					
120,000,000	60,000	All	200	70	Bahia e Minas	—	—	7 1/2	Oct., 1886	...
1,300,000	—	—	200	—	do de debentures.	—	—	184	Nov., 1886	...
1,300,000	—	—	200	—	Bragança do	—	—	130	Nov., 1886	...
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	Campnos and Carangola.	14,649	300	165	Nov., 1886	...
1,500,000	7,500	—	200	—	do debentures.	—	—	26	Nov., 1886	...
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Cotevado	—	—	3	July, 1886	...
1,600,000	8,000	All	200	All	Esprito Santo e Caravelas, and Navigation.	9,777	149	—	July, 1886	...
1,500,000	7,500	1,950	200	All	União de São to Fim	—	—	130	July, 1886	...
8,735,830	43,679	All	200	All	do debentures.	—	—	131	July, 1886	...
1,104,240	56,321	All	200	All	Leopoldina	170,827	748	300	July, 1886	...
1,500,000	—	—	200	20	do 2nd series.	—	—	150	Oct., 1886	...
£ 493,000	—	£ 50	200	20	do debentures.	—	—	250	Oct., 1886	...
					do do	—	—	90	Jan., 1886	...
					do do	125,000	000	4,000	Jan., 1886	...

h) Bahia e Minas.....

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1,100,000	40,500	25,500	200	All	Mogiana	1,725,100	100,000	7 1/2	Oct. 1886	
1,000,000	—	—	200	All	do	—	200,000	7 1/2	July 1886	
1,000,000	—	—	200	All	do	—	180,000	8 1/2	Oct. 1886	
1,200,000	6,000	4,150	200	All	Oeste de Minas	8,717 036	180,000	8 1/2	Oct. 1886	
4,400,000	—	—	200	All	do	—	180,000	8 1/2	Oct. 1886	
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Príncipe do Grão Pará	20,050 563	124,000	9 1/2	July 1886	
—	—	—	—	—	do	—	20,000	—	—	
1,992,000	—	—	100	—	do	—	97 7/8	6 1/2	July 1886	
1,500,000,000	—	—	200	All	do	—	198,000	7 1/2	Oct. 1886	
910,000	4,050	All	200	All	Ramal Rhamaleiro	—	90 1/2	9 1/2	July 1886	
370,000	—	—	100	All	do	—	188,000	7 1/2	May 1886	
3,500,000	19,000	5,984	200	All	S. Israel do Rio Preto	474 493	192,000	6 1/2	July 1886	
1,600,000	—	—	—	—	do	—	300,000	6 1/2	July 1886	
£ 140,000	—	—	6	50	do	—	217,000	8 1/2	July 1886	
1,000,000	—	—	—	—	S. Antonio de Paula	—	145,000	6 1/2	Sept. 1886	
10,605,000	53,345	19,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	—	155,000	—	—	140,000
—	—	—	—	—	do	—	24,000	—	—	—
2,200,000	36,000	23,500	200	All	Sourabaya	—	70,000	6 1/2	Dec. 1886	
2,200,000	—	—	100	—	do	—	65 1/2	6 1/2	Dec. 1886	
£ 220,000	—	—	50	All	do	—	34,600,000	80,000	6 1/2	Feb. 1886
£ 200,000	1,000	—	50	All	União Valenciana	—	80,000	6 1/2	—	
TRADE MARKS										
£ 1,000,000	77,000	—	200	All	Carls Uchman	60,614 678	259,000	5 5/10	Oct. 1886	
£ 63,000	—	—	100	—	do	—	495,000	6 1/2	July 1886	
£ 46,200	—	—	—	—	do	—	197 1/2	7 1/2	July 1886	
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Lerdin Botasco	—	130,000,000	3,500	Oct. 1886	135,000—138,000
500,000	7,500	All	200	All	Niderlandy	—	181,000	7 5/10	July 1886	
—	—	—	—	—	do	—	204,000	8 1/2	July 1886	
1,200,000	6,000	—	200	All	Penninsular	71,489 519	120,000	6 0/10	July 1886	
1,000,000	—	—	200	All	do	—	91 1/2	7 1/2	Oct. 1886	
1,000,000	6,000	1,500	200	All	Ponta Alegre	—	40,000,000	50,000	July 1886	265,000—282,000
1,000,000	10,000	—	200	All	S. Christofo	177,939 354	280,000	15 1/2	July 1886	
4,200,000	12,500	All	200	All	S. Paulo e S. Antonio	—	115,000	8 1/2	July 1886	
—	—	—	—	—	Villa Italo	12,018 230	70,000	3 5/10	Oct. 1886	
NAVIGATION COMPANIES										
£ 750,000	50,000	19,410	6	15	Ambrós Stearns Navigation	£ 60,775	80,000	6 1/2	July 1886	
5,000,000	25,000	All	100	All	Brazileira de Navegação	1,550,390 778	350,000	6 1/2	Oct. 1886	—350,000
1,377,300	—	—	100	All	Ferry	—	200,000,000	4,000	July 1886	
—	10,000	16,000	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	410,510 595	190,000	7 1/2	Oct. 1886	
—	—	—	—	—	do	—	10,000	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	do	—	7,000	—	—	
500,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	Panama	49,715 960	60,000	7 1/2	July 1886	30,000—70,000
300,000	—	—	—	—	do	—	215,000	8 1/2	July 1886	
600,000	3,000	1,853	200	All	S. João da Barra e Imbarap	12,500,000	180,000	4,000	Feb. 1886	
INSURANCE										
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	44,441 050	31,000	2,000	July 1886	28,500—32,000
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	750	Aigos Vinnhues	300,000,000	550,000	34,000	July 1886	
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	—	Confiança	200,000,000	4,000	—	July 1886	—71,000
5,000,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	100	Fidelidade	200,000,000	230,000	15,000	July 1886	
7,500,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	100	Garantia	199,000,000	165,000	10,000	July 1886	48,000—50,000
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	—	General	316,000,000	215,000	12,500	July 1886	
3,000,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	100	Integral	17,975 003	27,500	2,000	July 1886	—32,000
30,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Novo Perpetuo	180,000,000	68,500	5,000	July 1886	
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	—	Previdente	—	—	—	July 1886	
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES										
1,200,000	6,000	3,750	200	All	Agrícola de Campos	9,715 637	95 1/2	9 1/2	Feb. 1886	
133,300	—	—	200	—	do	—	—	—	—	
300,000	1,500	1,450	200	All	Aracaty	—	—	—	Dec. 1886	
744,600	—	—	200	—	do	—	—	—	—	
400,000	4,500	All	200	All	Lorena	—	—	—	Oct. 1886	
250,000	—	—	100	—	do	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	Panadaba	—	—	8 7/10	July 1886	
250,000	—	—	200	—	do	—	—	6 1/2	—	
300,000	—	—	200	—	Porto Feliz	—	—	—	—	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	do	23,975 567	—	—	May 1886	
500,000	—	—	100	—	do	—	—	—	—	
800,000	4,000	All	200	162 1/2	Pureza	2,690 030	206,000	7 1/2	Aug. 1886	
800,000	—	—	200	—	do	—	200,000	8 1/2	Oct. 1886	
£ 1,200,000	8,500	All	200	All	Quissamã	132,870 000	208,000	8 1/2	Nov. 1886	
640,000	—	—	200	All	do	—	180,000	—	—	
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Rio Branco	—	—	—	—	
C&A COMPANIES										
£ 775,000	7,500	All	£ 10	All	Niteroi	—	42,000	4	Nov. 1886	
F 11,000,000	12,000	All	F 500	All	Société du Gaz	—	230,000	—	—	
MILLS										
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Arroio dos Ratos (real)	—	66 1/2	8 1/2	Nov. 1886	
1,750,100	—	—	—	—	do	—	—	—	—	
600,000	—	—	100	—	S. José d'El Rey (gold)	—	85 1/2	5 1/2	April 1886	
200,000	—	—	—	—	do	—	—	—	—	
1,600,000	8,000	All	200	All	Alliança	11,932 300	210,000	8 0/10	July 1886	
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial	—	210,000	8 1/2	July 1886	
465,000	—	—	—	—	do	—	—	—	—	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Caraca	—	200,000	—	—	
500,000	—	—	200	—	do	—	195,000	7 1/2	Sept. 1886	
600,000	—	—	—	—	Pink Grande	—	200,000	—	—	
1,000,000	—	—	—	—	do	—	270,000	—	—	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	—	Rio de Janeiro	—	270,000	2 1/2	Oct. 1886	
170,000	—	—	200	—	do	—	98 1/2	12 3/10	July 1886	
600,000	3,000	All	200	All	S. Pedro de Alcântara	—	par	7 1/2	Oct. 1886	
250,000	—	—	100	—	do	—	—	—	—	
2,000,000	10,000	5,530	200	—	Petropolis	—	206,000	8 1/2	Nov. 1886	
1,000,000	—	—	200	—	do	—	—	—	—	
SUGAR COMPANIES										
3,000,000	6,000	All	500	All	Associação Commercial	—	210,000	8 1/2	Jan. 1886	
350,000	—	—	—	—	Camelina (church)	—	208,000	8 1/2	Sept. 1886	
£ 200,000	—	All	£ 50	All	Canieira e Engos de debentes	—	400,000	7 1/2	Oct. 1886	—300,000
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Canieira e Engos de debentes	54,379 070	715,000	8 0/10	July 1886	—300,000
800,000	—	—	200	All	Canieira e Engos de debentes	90,000,000	125,000	10,000	Jan. 1886	—128,000
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Comercio e Lavoiara	9,935 330	100,000	—	—	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Construção	—	128,000	3,000	Oct. 1886	
1,000,000	18,000	All	200	All	Docas de D. Pedro	—	180,000	2,300	July 1886	
331,200	—	—	200	—	do	—	35,000	—	—	
900,000	2,500	All	200	All	Glória Industrial	172,748 830	35,000	2,300	July 1886	
700,000	4,400	All	200	All	Industrial Fluminense	186,316 000	35,000	9,000	July 1886	
7,000,000	75,000	All	100	All	Parquet Agricola e Industrial	180,000 000	23,000	3,000	Oct. 1886	
1,984,000	9,900	All	200	All	Sereno Martins	8,324 241	190,000	3,000	Oct. 1886	
1,000,000	10,000	0,17	200	All	União Telephica	5,617 131	115,000	8 1/2	May 1886	
—	—	—	—	—	do	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	Aug. 1886	

